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WAKEFIELD
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1942.

Leeds:

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Wakefield Rural District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Councillor J. W. GOODWIN.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor R. L. LATHAM.

Committee:

Councillor	F. BARKER	Councillor	E. KEEN
„	H. BARKER	„	H. TAYLOR
„	A. DWYER	„	H. SIMPSON
„	J. GILL	„	C. W. MARSHALL
„	A. E. GREAVES	„	Rev. R. W. HARRIS
„	G. W. FISHER	„	R. B. LOFT
„	F. H. HUDSON		

Clerk to the Council:

GERALD ARMITAGE.

Deputy Clerk to the Council:

A. ELSTONE.

Medical Officer of Health:

K. S. MACDONALD-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. E.

Sanitary Inspector:

THOS. H. BRIDDICK, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Etc.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

E. HEALD, M.S.I.A.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

A. BAXTER. S. V. CROFTON S. STEPHENSON

Clerk:


Miss I. JAQUES.

Disinfectors:

G. SCOTT.

Engineer and Surveyor:

W. E. MASSIE, M. Inst. M. & C.E.



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THE WAKEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions.

Statistics.

Area.—22,011 acres.

Population.—18,150.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1942) according to Rate Books :—5,072.

Rateable Value.—£80,545.

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate.—£309 6s. 5d.

Social Conditions.

Coal-mining and its By-products, along with Agriculture are the chief industries ; consequently the District is partly urban and partly rural. Such people as work in mills, etc., at Dewsbury, Ossett, Wakefield, etc., are transported to and fro by the excellent road and rail facilities.

At the end of the year there were 433 evacuees resident in the district, but in no instance was there any overcrowding as a result of this influx of residents.

Vital Statistics.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births..Legitimate	348	173	175	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 20.0
..Illegitimate	15	10	5	
	<u>363</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>180</u>	
Still Births	11	6	5	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) births 29.4
All Legitimate				
Deaths	191	108	83	Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 10.5

These statistics compare very favourably with those for the whole of England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 1942.

Nett Deaths from stated causes under one year of age :—25.

Cause of Death	Under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	9—12 Months	Total under 1 Year
Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	9	3	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	13
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	1	9
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
Totals ..	10	3	—	—	13	3	7	1	1	25

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

148 Smaller Towns, per 1,000 live births	—
All Infants, per 1,000 live births	46
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0.01
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0.02
Deaths from Diarrhoea (2 years of age and under) ..	4.8

Deaths from other Causes :—

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of Total Deaths
Cancer	16	12	28	14.65
Heart Disease	26	13	39	20.41
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	1	5	6	3.14
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	2	1.04
Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth, and other causes	9	6	15	7.85
Diphtheria	—	1	1	0.52
Influenza	—	2	2	1.04
Pneumonia	5	7	12	6.28
Bronchitis	7	2	9	4.70
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	—	1	0.52
TOTAL ..	66	49	115	60.2

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1942.

Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of Mortality { England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great
in the year 1942 Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.
(Provisional figures, based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population										Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths under one year		
England and Wales	15.8	0.54	11.6	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.09	5.2	49		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.3	0.66	13.3	0.00	—	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.09	7.5	59		
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	18.4	0.62	12.1	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.10	4.8	46		
London	14.0	0.48	13.9	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.07	8.6	60		
Wakefield R.D.C.	20.0	0.66	10.5	0.00	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.5	25		

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows : Per 1,000 Total Births
Wakefield R.D.C. : Per 1,000 Total Births

Puerperal	Sepsis	Others	Total
0.42	1.59	2.01	2.01
2.7	—	2.7	2.7

Section B.—General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health (part time) :

K. S. MACDONALD-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Sanitary Inspector:—Thos. H. BRIDDICK, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

(Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and other Foods. Diploma, Sanitary Training College, London, for Sanitary Inspection, Law, Science and Hygiene. Diploma, Sanitary Training College, London, for Meat, Food and Drugs Inspection).

Additional Sanitary Inspector :—E. HEALD, M.S.I.A.

Three Assistant Inspectors, who, acting as Water Inspectors, attend to minor nuisances on the instructions of the Sanitary Inspector.

Laboratory Facilities.

The examination of sputum, swabs and other pathological specimens is carried out by the County Laboratory. Milk is also examined for tubercle bacilli and bacterial content by the County Laboratory, while water and food stuffs are submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. Richardson, of Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities.

There are two motor ambulances for the removal of infectious disease patients to Carr Gate Hospital, and one for smallpox patients, which meet the requirements of the districts.

For non-infectious cases and accidents an arrangement has now been made for the use of Emergency Ambulances in the Rural Area. This is a welcome addition to the Ambulance Service for the District, as during the night it is sometimes impossible to obtain a private ambulance.

Nursing at Home.

(a) General Nursing :—No arrangements by the Council.

(b) Nursing of Infectious Cases :—No arrangements for nursing at home.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

All clinics and treatment centres are under the jurisdiction of the West Riding County Council. Diphtheria immunisation is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and private practitioners.

Hospitals and Other Institutions.

(a) General Infectious Diseases :

- (1) Carr Gate Isolation Hospital, Wakefield.
- (2) Cardigan Smallpox Hospital, Wakefield.

(b) Voluntary Hospitals :

The hospitals used by the inhabitants in the area for accidents and general diseases are :—

- (1) Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
- (2) General Infirmary at Leeds.
- (3) Hospital for Women at Leeds.

The Council has made no arrangements for the admission of patients into these voluntary institutions.

Some bodies of workmen, *e.g.*, coal miners, make contributions at fixed intervals, *e.g.*, weekly, to these voluntary institutions whereby their claim to admission, free treatment, etc., is secured.

(c) County Council Hospitals :

- White Rose County Hospital, Wakefield.
- Staincliffe County Hospital, Dewsbury.
- Walton Hall Maternity Hospital, Walton.

Hospital Accommodation.

Hospital, Zymotic Diseases.

The Carr Gate Hospital at the time of its erection was sufficient for the needs of the area, but the time has arrived when it should be enlarged and modernised.

The hospital is governed by representatives from the Rural District of Wakefield, the Urban District Council of Stanley and the County Borough of Morley.

Persons suffering from Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Enteric Fever from these districts are admitted and treated in this hospital.

Occasionally, other infectious diseases, *e.g.*, measles, pertussis, mumps, are admitted, but as a rule accommodation will not allow their admission. Usually their admission follows as a result of doubtful diagnosis, segregation being carried out until diagnosis is established. Accommodation suffers as a result of the absence of an observation block.

Accommodation is provided for cases of erysipelas at the Carr Gate Isolation Hospital and the County Hospital, Wakefield.

Cardigan Smallpox Hospital.

This hospital is governed by a Smallpox Joint Hospital Board, comprised of representatives from the City of Wakefield, the Wakefield Rural District Council, the Urban District Councils of Stanley, Methley, Horbury and Rothwell, the Rural District Council of Hunslet and the County Borough of Morley.

At the present time it is leased to the West Riding County Council and used as a sanatorium. The County Council has entered into an agreement to vacate immediately these premises should an outbreak of smallpox occur in any of the above districts.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

With the exception of a few isolated houses the district is well supplied with water for domestic purposes.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Sewers are still required in the parishes of Warmfield-cum-Heath, Sharlston, Crofton, Crigglestone, Sitlington, Bretton, Woolley, Notton and Winterset.

In the parish of Warmfield-cum-Heath with the exception of the new Council Houses the whole of the houses drain into cesspools or open ditches.

In the hamlet of Warmfield the conditions are very unsatisfactory. Several of these open ditches are for the greater part of the year full of stagnant sewage, some of them within a few feet of the public footpath.

Spring Hill Area in the Parish of Crofton drains into the brook which flows through that part of the district. A scheme for its drainage is held in abeyance during the war.

In the Parish of Sharlston, Foulby Area is developing and here cesspools are constructed to take the drainage from all the houses.

This area is one in which developments would rapidly proceed if there was an efficient sewer constructed.

Woolley Moor, Dennington and Great Cliffe, in the Parish of Crigglestone, are unsatisfactorily sewered. At Dennington the house drains discharge into the brook, at Great Cliffe part of the houses discharge into an open ditch and the remainder into the covered drain discharging into the stream near the Railway Station.

Throughout the district individual house drainage may be considered fairly satisfactory. Inefficient sewers are the greatest drawback in the parts of the parishes referred to.

All sewage works in the district are quite satisfactory and the sewage conveyed thereto has been treated in an efficient manner, with the exception of the Parish of Sitlington. Reconstruction of the sewage works at Horbury Bridge is suspended until the end of the war.

The number of houses not connected to sewers is 700.

Rivers and Streams.

There were no complaints from the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board regarding any of the affluents from the sewage works except Horbury Bridge Sewage Works.

Pollution of rivers and streams is prevalent in Crigglestone and Crofton. This pollution taking place through the house drainage finding its way direct without treatment.

Closet Accommodation.

Types of Closet Accommodation in the District.

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	3278
Slop Closets	..	..	..	..	..	—
Tub Closets	..	..	..	..	..	35
Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	..	630

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

33 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year.

The attack rate per 1,000 population was 1.82.

Notification of all infectious diseases is chiefly given by telephone. This expedites the removal of the patients to the Isolation Hospital and to a large degree minimizes the spread of infection.

32 cases were treated in hospital.

Diphtheria.

11 cases of Diphtheria were reported and 9 of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital; 1 death occurred.

The attack rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.66.

Statement of Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year 1942.
Wakefield Rural Sanitary District.

Cases Notified or otherwise ascertained										Cases removed to Hospital									
Smallpox	—	33	11	—	—	—	27	—	—	Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	1	9	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—
										Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
										Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	Typhus Fever	—	—	—
										Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	Continued Fever	—	—	—
										Dysentery	5	—	—	—	—	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
										Erysipelas	6	8	9	—	—	Respiratory Tuberculosis (New cases only)	—	—	—
										Other forms of Tuberculosis (New cases only)	—	—	—	—	—	Contracted in England	—	—	—
										Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	Contracted abroad	—	—	—
										Chickenpox	—	329	103	—	—	Measles (excluding German Measles)	—	—	—
										Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	Other Diseases (Please specify)	—	—	—
										Smallpox	—	32	9	—	—	Diphtheria	—	—	—
										Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	Enteric Fever	—	—	—
										Other Diseases (Cerebro-Spinal Fever)	—	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
										Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
										Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
										Gastro Enteritis and Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	Gastro Enteritis and Whooping Cough	—	—	—

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the
year 1942.**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths		
			M.	F.	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	33	32	—	—	—
Diphtheria	11	9	—	1	1
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	27	—	5	7	12
Other Diseases generally notifiable :					
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	9	4	1	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	—	—	—
Measles	329	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	103	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	525	45	7	8	15

Causes of Death in 1942.

Causes of Death							Males	Females
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	83
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2 Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
4 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
5 Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
6 Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
7 Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
10 Other tuberculous diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11 Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	12
14 Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17
16 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	13
17 Aneurysm	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
18 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
19 Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7
21 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
22 Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
23 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
24 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
27 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
29 Puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
30 Other puerperal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
31 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
32 Senility	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
33 Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
34 Other violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
35 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—								
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{	Total	..	..	..	..	14	11
		Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13	11
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—
Live Births	{	Total	..	..	..	..	183	180
		Legitimate	..	..	..	..	173	175
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	10	5
Still Births	{	Total	..	..	..	..	6	5
		Legitimate	..	..	..	..	6	5
		Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—
Population (Resident)	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,150	

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1942.

Age Periods						New Cases				Deaths			
						Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
15—	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
25—	..	..	..	..	..	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	—
35—	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55—	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals						3	5	7	2	2	6	—	—

Verminous Persons.

Arrangements for cleansing of verminous people, clothing, bedding and all textile articles likely to contain vermin, are made with the City of Leeds when the occurrence arises. The infested articles are steam disinfected and, during the occupier's stay at the cleansing station, the premises are fumigated. It was not necessary to take any action during 1942.

Disinfection.

This is carried out at every place where a notifiable infectious disease has occurred, and where there has been a death from Tuberculosis. Houses in which active cases of Tuberculosis reside are disinfected periodically—every 3 months. Disinfection is also done when a tuberculous person leaves home and enters a sanatorium.

The method employed is formalin sprayer and lamps.

This work is done by a trained workman under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Prevention of Blindness.

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from injury or any diseases of the eyes.

WAKEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1942.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Wakefield Rural District Council.*

Gentlemen,

The year has again been one in which many calls have been made on my department.

The preparation of billets for war-workers, apart from evacuees, caused many visits to be made outside ordinary working hours. A survey of available accommodation throughout the district taxed my staff to the utmost and involved late hours in the evenings and working at week-ends. Evacuees under five years of age arriving in the district added to the work. The delivery of cots and bedding took up a great deal of my assistants' time, and the transfer of the children from one billet to another added greatly to the clerical work.

Salvage was again an economical undertaking, as will be seen in the body of this report.

I should like to add tribute to all members of my staff for the manner in which they responded to the many calls made on them, and the successful completion of the Evacuation Survey was entirely due to their energies and unfailing attendance at the office after working hours.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. H. BRIDDICK, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Sanitary Inspector.

Notices and Correspondence.

Number of Statutory Notices served, Public Health Act, 1936	—
Do. Statutory Notices, Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1936, Sec. 269	—
Do. Statutory Notices (Sec. 93) Public Health Act, 1936	4
Do. Statutory Notices (Sec. 9) Housing Act, 1936.. .. .	—
Do. Statutory Notices, Milk and Dairies, 1926	—
Do. Informal Notices served	159
Do. Letters sent	3896
Do. Sec. 127, Housing Act, 1936	—
Do. Sec. 6, Housing Act, 1936	—
TOTAL ..	4059

Number of Nuisances reported to Sanitary Committee

Number of reported nuisances outstanding, 1941	4
Number abated on service of Statutory Notice (Public Health Acts)	4
Do. abated before Statutory Notice was served	—
Do. of reported nuisances outstanding, 1942	—

Houses Erected, 1942.

[illegible]

Inhabited Houses.

Parish								Houses
Chevet ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crigglestone ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crofton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newland-cum-Woodhouse			..	..	..	..	..
Notton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sharlston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sitlington ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Walton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warmfield-cum-Heath ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bretton West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winterset	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolley ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL								5072

Sanitary Inspection of Area.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	62
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	222
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	..	121
Interviews and Appointments in District	..	..	..	378	
Investigations of Complaints	..	..	..	223	
Inspections of Works for the Abatement of Nuisances	..	177			
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	20
Drain Testing	..	..	..	..	53
Shops	..	..	..	..	206
Samples of Milk Taken and Examined	..	..	..	—
Refuse Tips	..	..	..	..	103
War Workers	..	..	..	..	226
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	8
Workshops	..	..	..	..	59
Military Camps	..	..	..	..	135
Government Evacuation Scheme	..	..	..	..	5843
TOTAL				..	8113

Nuisances Abated and Improvements Effected.

No. of	Privies converted into water closets	..	..	..	—
„	New water closets erected at old property	..	..	..	—
„	Tub closets converted	..	..	..	—
„	Tub closets repaired	..	..	..	—
„	Tub closets abolished	..	..	..	—
„	Privy Middens abolished	..	..	..	—
„	Water closets repaired	..	..	..	7
„	Privy Middens repaired	..	..	..	6
„	New ashbins provided	..	..	..	25
„	New drains constructed	..	..	..	15
„	New gullies fixed..	..	..	..	8
„	Slopstone sinks provided and renewed	..	..	..	—
„	Waste pipes renewed and trapped	..	..	..	5
„	Inspection chambers built and repaired	..	..	..	4
„	Ventilating shafts to drains	..	..	..	—
„	Stopped drains released	..	..	..	30
„	Lighting, ventilation and floors	..	..	..	14
„	Windows repaired	..	..	..	—
„	Ceilings repaired	..	..	..	—
„	Eaves, spouts and downpipes repaired	..	..	..	—
„	Roofs repaired	..	..	..	13
„	Flooding of cellars remedied	..	..	..	2
„	Houses where dampness was remedied	..	..	..	3
„	Nuisances abated arising from keeping of animals	..	..	..	1
„	Dirty houses cleaned	..	..	..	3
„	Offensive accumulation	..	..	..	2
„	New privy middens built	..	..	..	—
„	Yards re-paved	..	..	..	2
„	Cowsheds repaired	..	..	..	2
„	Old drains reconstructed	..	..	..	4
„	Urinals repaired	..	..	..	1
„	Downspouts disconnected from drains	..	..	..	—
„	Cleansing of workshops	..	..	..	—
„	Occupation of sheds abated	..	..	..	—
„	Dairies constructed	..	..	..	2
„	Quarries fenced	..	..	..	1
„	Baths complete	..	..	..	—
„	House walls repaired	..	..	..	5
„	Food stores repaired	..	..	..	—
„	Cesspools constructed	..	..	..	—
„	Cesspools repaired	..	..	..	4
„	Other items not mentioned above	..	..	..	—
TOTAL					159
Ditches cleaned out (yds.)					150

Disinfections.

Disinfections are carried out by workmen specially trained for this work and the method adopted is spraying with Formaldehyde and Formalin Lamps. During the year 126 disinfections were carried out by this method. In the case of Verminous houses, de-infestation is done by spraying with a special insecticide and fumigation with sulphur candles.

Disinfectants are supplied free for use in houses where a case of infectious disease has occurred and where Tuberculosis patients reside. Stores for the supply of disinfectants are situated in each of the Townships and supplies are issued on the production of a note signed either by myself or the disinfecter.

Disinfectants in the hands of some persons are more harmful than useful, and the wasteful manner in which it was used in the past compelled me to curtail the issue of fluid disinfectant.

The following disinfections were carried out during 1942 :—

DISINFECTIONS	DISEASES										Total
	Tuberculosis	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Cancer	Vermin	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Chicken Pox	Other Causes	Impetigo	
Private Dwelling Houses	8	37	15	1	1	51	9	1	1	—	124
Schools	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Day Nursery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ..	8	38	15	1	1	51	9	1	1	1	126

The result of the disinfections for zymotic diseases has been very satisfactory and no secondary cases have occurred that could be traced to the inefficiency of the method adopted.

Disinfection for tuberculosis is carried out every three months in all houses where active cases reside, and immediately after the removal of a patient to a sanatorium. Disinfection then ceases until the patient returns home.

The total number of houses disinfected for tuberculosis during the year was 8. This service has been curtailed during the year, due to other duties of the disinfectors in connection with disinfection of respirators.

Disinfestation.

51 houses were found to be infested with bugs during the year.

Food and Drugs.

No samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year.

Cowsheds, Milk Shops, Dairies.

On the 31st December, 1942, there were 47 wholesale producers, 90 producer retailers and retailers.

222 visits were made during the year to farms and dairies ; the average number of dairy cattle kept in the district was 1197.

47 samples of milk produced in the district and submitted for examination and test. 4 samples were found unsatisfactory.

Food Inspection.

The following food was found to be totally unfit for human consumption :—

6 lbs. tinned meat	(decomposition)
16 lbs. tomatoes	„
130 eggs	„
4 shoulders bacon	„
1 tin chopped ham	„
6 6-lb. tins chopped ham	„

Offensive Trades.

In the district there are 28 Fish Friers. The conditions at these premises were found satisfactory.

Petroleum and like Substances.

26 premises are licensed for the storage of Petroleum. There were no accidents during the year and no contraventions of the Petroleum Act discovered.

Canal Boats.

There are no Canal Boats registered in the district. Canal Boats worked in the district are chiefly day boats on which there is no sleeping accommodation. No inspections were made during the year.

Housing.

3 houses inspected during the year as a result of complaints were found not to be in a reasonable state but capable of being repaired at reasonable cost. No Demolition Orders were made and no undertakings accepted.

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water Closets	..	..	..	..	3,278
Covered Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	610
Open Privy Middens	..	..	..	..	20
Tub or Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	35
Covered Dry Ashpits	..	..	..	..	—
Open Dry Ashpits	..	..	..	..	—
Ashbins	..	..	..	..	3,702

Scavenging.

The total cost of scavenging throughout the district for the year 1st April, 1942, to 31st March, 1943, was £3,690. Included in this figure is the cost of the Motor Cesspit Emptyer.

The income for scavenging was £179 16s. 3d., therefore the net cost of scavenging was £3,511.

The average cost per house was 13s. 10d.

Salvage.

Wages and expenses in respect of salvage was £177 18s. 6d.

Income for waste paper, scrap metal, bones, and rags was £638 2s. 10d., giving a net profit of £460 4s. 4d.

